

## REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-4, 8-11, and 14-17 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being unpatentable over Furman et al. In rejecting these claims, the Examiner asserted that Furman et al. discloses receiving a dialed input from the calling party, where the dialed input indicates a selected party from an audio list of previously called parties, and initiating a call between the calling party and the selected party based on the dialed input. Applicants respectfully submit that Furman et al. does not disclose these acts, and Claims 1-4, 8-11, and 14-17 are patentable over Furman et al.

Furman et al. discloses a voice-dialing system that dials a call in response to the calling party saying the name of the person they wish to call. Furman et al. discloses two different modes of operation to facilitate such a call, training and dialing. In the training mode, the system learns to equate spoken names with telephone numbers. (Col. 4, line 64 through Col. 6, line 22). In the dialing mode, the system interprets spoken names to facilitate calls. (Col. 6, line 23 through Col. 7, line 61). Applicants respectfully submit that in rejecting Claims 1-4, 8-11, and 14-17 the Examiner has improperly interpreted statements from the two systems disclosed in Furman et al. without any basis for supporting such an interpretation.

For example, Furman et al. does not disclose receiving a dialed input from the calling party, where the dialed input indicates a selected party from an audio list of previously called parties, and initiating a call between the calling party and the selected party based on the dialed input, as recited in Claims 1, 8, and 14. In conjunction with the voice-dialing system, Furman et al. states that after a speech recognition processor 40 identifies the name of the called party that was spoken by the caller, the processor

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extracts the number associated with the name of the called party. (Col. 7, lines 1-36). The processor then provides the number to the switch. (Col. 7, lines 31-36). After the switch obtains the number the switch generates call routing signals to facilitate completion of the call. (Col. 7, lines 37-42).

Nowhere does Furman et al. disclose receiving a dialed input from the calling party, where the dialed input indicates a selected party from an audio list of previously called parties, as recited in Claims 1, 8, and 14. Similarly, Furman et al. does not disclose initiating a call between the calling party and the selected party based on the dialed input, as recited in Claims 1, 8, and 14. Accordingly, Claims 1, 8, and 14 and Claims 2-6, 9-13, and 15-19, which depend from Claims 1, 8, and 14 are patentable over Furman et al. for at least this reason.

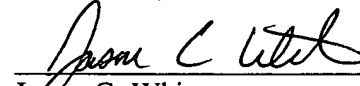
Claims 5-7, 12-13, and 18-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Furman et al. in view of Levine. Because Claims 5-7, 12-13, and 18-19 depend from Claims 1, 8, and 14, they are patentable for at least the reasons stated above.

With respect to Claim 7, it recites, among other things, receiving a vertical service code and a *personal identification number* from a calling party and, upon receiving the vertical service code and the personal identification number, retrieving a list of parties previously called by the calling party. None of the references cited by the Examiner discloses these limitations. Therefore, Claim 7 is patentable over the proposed combination for at least this reason.

In view of the above remarks, Applicants submit that this case is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner feels that a telephone interview would be helpful in resolving

any remaining issues, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact Applicants' undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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